

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1850.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 12th day of June. Have all the Counties appointed delegates?

New Hanover County Convention will meet on Tuesday of June County Court.

THE PANORAMA.—POMAREDE'S Panorama of the Mississippi River, and of Mr. CALHOUN'S Funeral Procession in Charleston, has been on exhibition here during the past week, and has drawn good houses. The Mississippi is a very fine painting; how far accurate, of course, we cannot say. The funeral of Mr. CALHOUN is very good, considering the short time in which it was got up. The landing is particularly good, and would instantly be recognized by any one who witnessed that scene. The buildings along the line of the procession are also faithful copies, as is the hearse, the costume of the firemen, etc.

THE CAMPBELL.—We have had the pleasure of hearing this band of performers twice during the present week, and each time have had our expectations more than realized. Their entertainments are really delightful; and while there is nothing that could call the blush to the cheek of the most fastidious modesty, there is fun enough to satisfy the most devoted worshipper of MUMPS. PEEL, on the "bones," is a whole team, and CAMPBELL, sings the ballad of "My Mother Dear," remarkably well, according to our unsophisticated taste. The negro statuary is also a most irresistibly comic feature, to say nothing of the dancing, which is "some," essentially.

RECEIVED.—Blackwood and the Edinburgh Review, for April, both excellent as usual. Blackwood contains a very remarkable article upon the popular prophecies current among the German people. There is a remarkable coincidence among them all, and the predictions made, in some cases over a century ago, seemed to have been verified in a most startling manner.

Fourth of July.

We are not aware that, so far, any measures have been taken towards a public celebration of the National Anniversary in this town. We presume some manifestation is contemplated, and we take this opportunity to call the attention of our citizens to the fact of the near approach of the day. At this particular crisis, such a manifestation should not be neglected. If it were only to show that the preachers of disunion, and a "higher law" policy in either section mistake the feelings of the people of the country, who are now as ever devoted to the Union, if it can possibly be preserved, and desire no prouder name than that of an American citizen.

DISCHARGED.—The colored boy belonging to JONAS G. WRIGHT, Esq., who was arrested last week on suspicion of the murder of Mr. POTTER'S negro girl, has, after a searching investigation, been discharged, as no proof could be found to warrant his detention. It still remains a most mysterious affair.

The Improvement of New River.

The Raleigh Times, in copying an article from the Journal of some weeks past, in regard to the improvement of New River, thinks that we have abandoned the Democratic doctrine upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. We think not. The people of Onslow county, interested in the navigation of that river, do not expect any appropriation from Congress, to be applied to the improvement of the river, properly speaking, within the jurisdiction of the State or county, but strictly to purposes within the special province of the General Government; as the erection of a light-house at the mouth of the river, and the construction of the necessary works to facilitate the crossing of the bar, and the entrance of vessels. We have not been accustomed to regard such works as internal improvements. At any rate, Congress could easily make Jacksonville a port of entry, which would warrant the erection of the proposed works, without trenching upon the principles of the most rigid constructionist.

The State Convention—A Strange Nation.

The Fayetteville Observer thinks the idea of any arrangement or compromise between the Democratic and Galphin parties, upon the subject of the gubernatorial election a "strange notion." We think so too, and we thought so when we alluded to it some weeks since. But then believed that there was nothing in it; but nevertheless, we had reasons for believing that it was used to prevent the holding of meetings and the appointment of delegates to the Democratic State Convention; and we have since seen no reason to change our opinions. The Commercial of this place, goes for the said compromise half-way—that is: It thinks the Democrats ought to permit the election of Gov. MANLY without a struggle; and further it goes on to say: We are happy to see that, since the time our article was written, a commendable spirit of activity seems to have been infused into the ranks of our party, and we have strong hopes of a full Convention. Of course we are not foolish enough to attribute this to our own exertions; but if any, the very smallest part is to be traced to this, we are more than satisfied.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN N. MAYNIT.—We learn from the Mobile Register, of the 29th ult., that this well-known Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church died in that city on the morning of the 28th ultimo, from an affection of the heart. Mr. MAYNIT has for many years occupied a very conspicuous position as a pulpit orator, and the unfortunate circumstances connected with his last marriage, his separation from his wife, and the subsequent death of that lady, gave to his private life a most painful notoriety. Mr. MAYNIT was a native of Ireland, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

Texas and New Mexico.

We are pleased to observe that the Texan authorities have succeeded in organizing one or two counties in that portion of the territory of New Mexico which is claimed as belonging to the State of Texas. We hope that the Texans may succeed in extending the jurisdiction of their laws over the whole of that portion of New Mexico which lies South of 36° 30', and East of the Rio Grande. This would not interfere in any way with the proposed compromise bill; that feature in the bill providing for the cession of this territory being only in the form of a proposition, to which Texas may accede or not, as may be her seen best. In the event of the disputed territorial question being thus amicably settled, we presume the United States would not interfere.

THE COMPROMISE.—HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, and HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, have both written letters in favor of the compromise plan of the Committee of Thirteen. Mr. STEVENSON was Chairman of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. CASS, and Col. JOHNSON was formerly Vice President of the United States.

THE CRESCENT CITY.—The New York Herald, on the 1st instant, with 301 passengers on board, bound for California. It is said that Commodore STOCKTON has resigned his commission in the Navy, for the purpose of going out to California to look after his possessions there. He and FARMOST seem to have possessed themselves of half the land in the New States, under some old Spanish titles. It is questionable whether these titles will be recognized either by the people or by the United States Government.

Death of Col. Elmore.

HON. FRANKLIN HARPER ELMORE, the successor of the lamented CALHOUN in the Senate, died, at his lodgings in Washington City, at half-past 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the 29th ult. Mr. ELMORE was in the 51st year of his age.

In announcing his death to the Senate, his colleague, Mr. BUTLER, bore testimony to his high character and distinguished talents. Messrs. WEBSTER, HUNTER, YULEE, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, each paid a tribute to his memory, in a few feeling remarks.

Col. ELMORE was a native of Lawrence District, South Carolina, and the son of Gen. JOHN A. ELMORE of the Revolution. In 1819 he graduated in the University of South Carolina, and in 1821 was admitted to the Bar. In December, 1822, he was elected Solicitor of the Southern District of South Carolina, and, after the expiration of his term of office, was a second time elevated to the same station. In 1836, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the U. S. House of Representatives caused by the death of Gen. HAYMOND, and served in that capacity until December, 1839, when he was chosen President of the Bank of South Carolina, which post he occupied until tendered the compliment of a seat in the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Mr. CALHOUN. On the 6th of May he took his seat, and on the 29th departed this life, after a brief Senatorial career of three weeks, in the prime of his manhood and the full vigor of his faculties. Like his distinguished predecessor, he died at the seat of government, and in the service of his native State, being the fourth representative in Congress of which South Carolina has been deprived within the last three years.

On Friday, the 31st, the body was deposited in the Congressional cemetery, to await its removal to South Carolina. The funeral was attended by the two Houses, and by the President, Heads of Departments, Judges of Supreme Court, &c. It is probable that the remains will be brought through next week.

Remains of Col. Elmore.

REMAINS OF COL. ELMORE.—The Charleston Courier, of the 5th inst., says:—A private telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday morning, from Washington, announces that the remains of the late Col. F. H. ELMORE will leave there for Charleston this morning. They will probably pass through this place to-day.

Topics of the Week.

Dull, duller, duller, flat, stale and unprofitable has been the week that has just passed. Nothing doing in Congress—the Cuban expedition blown up—even the eternal slavery question for a moment at rest—no more gold from California—no more news from Europe. To be sure the Nashville Convention is in session, but no one expects that it will do anything except make speeches of an exciting character, which should be avoided in this hot weather, when every body wishes to keep cool. The chances of a compromise or adjustment of any kind, grow small by degrees and beautifully less. The squabble between Mr. CLAY and the Cabinet progresses beautifully, and promises some "astounding developments," as BENNETT would say. It will end in the total rout of the Galphins, horse, foot, and dragons. Old "Harry of the West" is "himself again," and spite of slaughter house Conventions, and Galphin Cabinets, is still the "great embodiment." BENTON and SEWARD are now the champions of the "Southern President and Southern Cabinet." It is said that TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, will also take up the cudgels. CORWIN is a splendid speaker, a man of the first order of talents, and a rank abolitionist.

Since the above paragraph was penned, we have seen the little diplomatic squabble between England and France, already settled. There seems to be no chance of a war of nations in Europe. It is only the oppressors and the oppressed who struggle. The Alabama has also arrived at New Orleans with \$62,000 of gold on board.

Considerable doubt is entertained regarding the fate of the prisoners taken by the Spanish authorities during the recent ill-judged attempt upon Cuba. Should the Captain-General carry into effect his threat of putting them all to death, it will do more for the overthrow of the Spanish dominion in that island, than fifty such expeditions as that of Lopez, who appears after all to be pretty much of a scoundrel, and something of a coward to boot. The massacre of one or two hundred American prisoners, would raise up thousands to avenge their fate, even among those who have always been opposed to the affair. Neither the officious interference of the President, nor the resistance of the Spanish army could, in that event, avail to save the island, nor prevent its capture from being hailed with joy by the people of the whole Union.

Next week the Democratic and Whig State Conventions will assemble at Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor, to be supported by their respective parties at the ensuing election in August next. We presume Governor MANLY will be re-nominated by his own party. Mr. DOBBS and Col. DAVID S. REID seem to have been settled upon by the Democrats. It is likely that the selection will be made between them. Either of the gentlemen would make an excellent Governor, and command the respect of all parties. With the blessing of the Lord, and a little money, if we can lay hands upon it, we hope to be then and there present. Like good housekeepers, the "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors" at Washington City are engaged in a grand national house-cleaning; taking up the carpets and white-washing the Capitol. It is hinted that some of the politicians stand much in need of the latter operation.

The census man will be about shortly, and the question naturally arises, whether or not unmarried ladies are under any constitutional obligation to tell their exact age? We think they should be allowed a margin of at least ten years. They'll be sure to take it. We think it a very impertinent question at any rate. What have years to do with beauty, unless to fade it?

Democratic Meeting in Edgecombe.

A Democratic meeting was held in Tarboro', Edgecombe county, on the 27th ultimo. The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the Democratic State Convention:—Col. W. H. HINES, Col. Robert Bynum, Richard Bynum, Charles Harrison, Jno. F. Speight, R. E. Macnair, Wm. F. Davis, Jesse C. Knight, H. B. Bryan, L. D. Pender, Irvin Thigpen, James Carney, John W. Farmer, Wm. A. Jones, David Barlow, Elias Barnes, Col. B. B. Barron, Kenneth Thigpen, Col. C. Killebrew, John Norfleet, and James S. Battle.

JAMES S. BATTLE, Esq., presided as Chairman, and JOHN F. SPEIGHT, Esq., acted as Secretary. The following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That while we express our decided preference for DAVID S. REID of Rockingham, yet we will give the candidate of the Convention our hearty support.

Mr. CLAY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says that Mr. Clay will probably resign his seat in the Senate, after the adjustment of the questions growing out of slavery shall have been effected.

Mr. CLAY'S resignation will not soon happen if it depends upon that contingency, for we fear the settlement is about as far off as ever.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have nominated W. T. MORRISON, of Montgomery county, as their candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Nashville Convention—First day.

NASHVILLE, June 3—5, p. m.
The convention met at 3 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by ex-Gov. A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee, who stated that the convention of the Democratic States in their preceding meeting, had agreed upon the following report and recommendations, which they had required him to submit to the convention, viz: to vote by States, each delegation counting one. The following gentlemen compose the officers of the convention: President, Wm. L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi; vice president, Gov. McDONALD, of Ga.; secretary, Wm. F. COOPER, and E. G. EASTMAN, of Nashville. The president, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention in explanation of the object, stating that not to dissolve, but to perpetuate the Union and the legacy from their fathers, not mangled and torn, had they met. He asked who was the greatest patriot?—he who would avert danger by preparing for its approach, or he who waited till the evil was irredeemable? They had met to adopt measures for averting the dreaded calamity to the government.

The convention was formally opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. FERGUSON. After some discussion in regard to objects and the credentials of delegates, it was ordered that a committee be raised, consisting of one delegate from each State, to receive and register the names of all the delegates present.

On motion of R. B. ROBERT, of South Carolina, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, a. m. Clay's compromise will be rejected.

Second Day.—June 4th.

The Convention organized and determined to vote by States—each State being entitled to one vote. The following nine States appeared to be represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. How many delegates appeared from each State, we are not informed. Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, was elected permanent President. No further business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned until next day.

Later from Europe.

The British steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 4th instant, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ultimo.

The Cotton market remained firm, at the extreme rates prevailing at the close of the previous week, with a steady demand. Fair Orleans is quoted at 7 1/2. The week's sales amount to 32,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000 bales.

Flour is dropping, and is steady. Consols 95 1/2. There is a fair demand for American stocks.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of 800 to 900 lbs. of common qualities of rosin at 2s 8d a 2s 10d per cwt. No sales reported in turpentine, of American.

Late advices from New Orleans are favorable for commercial affairs in that quarter.

The withdrawal of the French army is looked on as a *ruse* of the Ministry, with the view of aiding in the passage of the new electoral law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from Russia, denouncing the policy of the English government in regard to the protection of the slave.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times, refers to the difficulty between England and France, saying that Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise has been received, and the French President has expressed his willingness to accept of any conditions consistent with the dignity of France, and the French Ministry have signified their approval of his sentiments.

An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Prussia, by a Sergeant of Artillery, who fired a pistol at him, wounding him in the arm. No other news of moment.

Items of News.

Col. N. The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York on the 30th ult. from Chagres, with \$250,750 in gold dust.

WASHINGTON UNION.—The Washington Union of Friday, contains the valedictory of Mr. BEANE, the junior editor, who retires in accordance with the terms of the partnership between himself and Mr. RITCHIE, which, when entered into, was to last for one year, which term has expired. He expresses the warmest friendship and respect for Mr. RITCHIE, and the deepest devotion to the cause.

THOMAS B. BAILEY, Esq., has retired from the Editorial management of the Hillsboro' Democrat. Although sorry to lose him from the ranks of the fraternity, we feel confident that the change will be for his own good, as a gentleman of Mr. BAILEY'S talents cannot fail of meeting with success in any cause in which he may engage, and he will find few less remunerative than those of the editor.

In ten years, ending Jan. 1st, 1849, there were built in London, 64,058 houses, making 200 miles of new streets, and the increase of population was 335,904 persons almost as large as the whole population of the city of New York.

Boston.—A census just finished, shows the population of the city of Boston to be under 140,000.

The Boston papers express considerable disappointment at the result. In all of the Wards there has been an actual decrease.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has recently had a service of Plate presented to him by the Portuguese Government which is worth half a million of dollars.

LOWELL.—According to a recent census, Lowell has a population of 32,600.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen County.

Previous notice having been given, a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Bladen county convened at the Court-House in Elizabethtown, on Monday, the 3d instant.

On motion of Dr. H. H. ROBINSON, COLIN MONROE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. M. WHITE appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, it was moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th of this instant, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Governor, to be elected upon the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election; whereupon the Chair appointed the following delegates, viz:—J. R. KEMP, W. D. McNEILL, Dr. H. H. ROBINSON, T. S. D. McDOWELL, J. A. McDOWELL, and J. M. White.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville North Carolinian.

C. MONROE, Chn. J. M. WHITE, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the two districts of the town of Wilmington, was held at the Court-House on Wednesday evening, (the 5th inst.), for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in this place on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

On motion, JAMES T. MILLER, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOHN J. CONOLEY, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, on motion the chair appointed a committee of three from each district to select delegates to be presented to the meeting.

The committee having retired for a few moments, reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates:—W. C. BEITENCOURT, Esq., James Alder, J. I. Bryan, Thos. H. Howey, C. C. Morse, and Sylvester J. Riley, which report was unanimously accepted.

A resolution was then passed, tendering the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman and Secretary, and requesting the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Wilmington Journal. After which, the meeting adjourned. JAS. T. MILLER, Chn. JOHN J. CONOLEY, Sec.

From the North Carolinian.

Plank Road Meeting.

FAYETTEVILLE, 30th May, 1850.
At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held on Monday, the 29th inst., Charles Benbow was called to the chair, and J. M. Rose appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained to be the consideration of the propriety of constructing a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in the county of Stanly, by or near Steel's or Little's Mills, in the State of Richmond, Va.

Samuel H. Christian, Esq., of the county of Montgomery, being called upon, made some remarks in relation to the productiveness of the section of country through which this road is destined to pass.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to take up Subscription in the town of Fayetteville, viz:—J. G. Col. Col. Thos. Waddill, Henry Lilly, E. J. Hale, and A. W. Steel. And they were directed to take general control of the Books of Subscription and such other matters as may be deemed advisable to get up this company.

On motion, the neighborhood interested in this Road be requested to hold meetings and appoint committees to procure subscription to the stock of this company.

On motion, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of the meeting that this Road should leave the town of Fayetteville from Hay Street, either by Robinson or Winslow streets.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the town papers.

CHARLES BENBOW, Chn. J. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

The route of this road, as at present contemplated, will be nearly as follows:—From Fayetteville out on the old "Turpentine Road" and pass between Rockfish and Beaver Creek Factories, through the north-western part of Richmond county, to the region of Steel's Mills. Crossing the Pedee about the mouth of Rocky River, where the counties of Richmond, Anson, Stanly and Montgomery corner, and thence either to Concord in Cabarrus county, or to some other point to be determined by circumstances.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to take up collections for the erection of a National Monument, in honor of American Independence, in aid of the great Washington National Monument now being erected in this city.

Papers throughout the Union will please copy.

ANOTHER INVADING EXPEDITION.—SEIZURE OF ONE OF THE VESSELS.—We learn that a brig, supposed to be attached to an expedition fitting out in this port for the invasion of St. Domingo or Hayti, was seized yesterday morning by the revenue cutters, and is now being loaded for Port-au-Prince. Suspicions having been aroused in regard to her cargo, and the intention of those on board to land, she was watched, and after the receipt of some powder and other munitions of war, was seized. Before, however, this step was taken, information of the suspicion entertained was telegraphed to Washington, when orders were received to detain her.

It is said that the authorities have their eye upon another vessel.—N. Y. Herald, May 31.

Fearful Steamboat Accident.—Thirty Lives Lost.

PORT LOUIS, May 23—10 P. M.

Another steamboat accident took place this evening. The steamer St. Louis collapsed two flues, three miles below this city, at quarantine, and a number of the passengers were killed, and the wounded and dying were most heart-rending.

From information gathered in the confusion, it appears twenty-five lives were lost, and forty persons wounded. About half the number of persons scalded will die.

The passengers were mostly dead passengers. We have not yet been able to ascertain the names of the killed. Nine bodies have been recognized and buried. A number were either blown or jumped overboard, some of whose bodies will probably never be recovered.

Every possible assistance has been rendered to the sufferers.

The cause of the lamentable catastrophe is not known. The boat and machinery were all new, and the officers experienced men.

Among the killed on board was Mr. Shannon, of Red River, who was cabin passenger, but on deck at the time of the accident; he lost a negro servant. Mr. Thos. Lehigh, of New Orleans, lost his wife by drowning. She had \$500 about her person. The whole number lost will probably reach 30.

THE CENSUS LAW FOR 1850.—This law has been published, and it is very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, profession, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind insane, slaves, fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land, improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number & character of the public schools; the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carrier per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed every species of social statistics which can make those kind of tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851, IN LONDON.—The London Times, of the 3d ult., contains an account of a public meeting held in Marylebone, on the 2d, to consider the best means of promoting the objects of the forthcoming exhibition of the industry of all nations.

"Among the speakers at the meeting was Mr. Cobden, M. P., who stated as a fact what had been before the subject of rumor. It was that there was a project on foot in the United States of America for purchasing the whole exhibition as soon as it should be finished, and carrying it off bodily to New York. If such a project had been carried out, it would have been a world, Mr. Cobden said, but knowing that the man who had started this idea were persons of high respectability and large capital, one of them being the owner of the line of packet-ships between London and New York, he believed that that idea would be carried out, and that it would prove an admirable speculation when completed."

ROCK ISLAND FACTORY.—This Factory is now manufacturing a beautiful article of cassimeres, gray and black colors. It is superior to any we have ever seen manufactured in the South, and not inferior to the same article of goods manufactured at the North. Let the South encourage her own productions, and she will soon win any in the quality of her manufactures. Messrs. Canby, Young & Grier, are the proprietors.—Herald's Net.

From the Washington Union.

The People—To the Rescue!
We have a strong sympathy with the South, for she stands in the defensive attitude; but we feel a deep devotion for the perpetuity of this glorious Union. We will do all we can to preserve it, in the spirit in which it should be maintained, and the constitution on the principles in which it was framed.

We, therefore, go against all ultraisms and all selfishness, and are anxious to adjust this most alarming controversy, for we say, over and over again, there is serious cause for alarm. There is—danger—imminent danger; as the editor took the liberty of warning the Tammany Society; and, therefore, we call upon every good and true man to come to the rescue. We ask the people and the extension which surrounds us, what will be the condition of our country, if the present Congress should adjourn without settling the controversy upon the system of adjustment proposed by the committee?—or, if it be left unsettled, according to the feeble and temporizing plan proposed by the cabal which rules the White House?

In either event, the agitation will be more and more intense, and the sections of the Union will be more and more alienated from each other; and the Union itself may be brought to the very verge of the abyss. Both the South and the North have every motive under Heaven to conciliate and agree with each other. It is one common country—"bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh." Away, then, with those insidious and malignant feelings who decry the value of the Union, and who, to gratify their vindictive feelings, or their execrable ambition, would insist upon it, that any portion of this country would be happier by itself than associated with the others!

We consider a dissolution of the Union as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human race;—and we are necessarily calculated to provoke a civil war, and to denude the fields of Maryland and Virginia in the blood of their citizens—and as destroying for a century to come the progress of liberty among the oppressed people of the eastern world. But yet there is danger of this terrible catastrophe being averted, if we but let the feelings of the North believe there is no such danger. Let them be assured by one who knows the South, but who prides himself in being an American, that there is a point of endurance on this one delicate subject, which comes home to her hearthstones and her homes, beyond which they cannot be expected to go. With the same frankness, let the South, that there are equally bounds to the conciliatory spirit of the North. They must respect the feelings of each other. They must preserve that noble and magnanimous spirit of conciliation on which they formed this glorious confederacy of sovereign States. Neither can expect everything—all must yield something. And it is possible that they should be so kind to their own interests as not to agree upon some honorable scheme of adjusting this most unfortunate quarrel! Are men so completely absorbed by their own passions, their own ambition, their own ultra views of propriety, as to sacrifice this question to such considerations? And how is this question to be settled? Mr. Benbow says: "The time has come, when the South, if she is to remain in the Union, must be satisfied with the Missouri compromise, which was denounced by the South when it was made, thirty years ago, as craven submission to the North." Shall we then adopt the President's platform, or the basis of adjustment from the committee? Let no man tell us that the South gets no advantage by the last mentioned compromise, and that the North has been distracted for three years by the Wilnot Proviso. The South has struggled against it with all her energies, and she has repeatedly declared that she never will consent to this infamous imposition! Is it nothing, then, that we organize the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, in violation of the Proviso, and that we organize the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, in violation of the Proviso? Our ultra southerners shut their eyes to these advantages. They also take no account of the recognition of the rights of Texas, and the recognition of all quarrel between Texas and New Mexico. They do not sufficiently appreciate the benefits of giving peace to our country; but they dwell upon California, and the manner of her admission. There is great force in these complaints; and if it were not given to the whole Union, we should be most unwilling to vote for California. But in what predicament will the South stand if the compromise is rejected? Does she exclude California, when there is so decided a majority in both houses for it? and when she gets no equivalent for it in the adoption of territorial governments without the Wilnot Proviso? And will not even these two Territories be prompted to offer State constitutions to Congress upon the same principle as California has acted?

How the Panic Progresses.
While the mammoth corporations of the North, with their millions of capital and their thousands of operatives, are suspending their machinery, for the alleged reason that they cannot manufacture without a loss, the southern manufacturing establishments are doing a good business, and almost daily we see the smoke of their furnaces rising from the chimneys of their factories. This we find the following paragraph in the last number of the Savannah Georgian:—

MORE FACTORIES.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says:—We understand that the manufacturing company at Roswell, in Cobb county, have recently laid the foundation of a new factory, on the site of the old one, now in operation. The new factory is to run 5,000 spindles, and the building materials are nearly all in readiness.

We learn also that Gov. McDonald has just completed a new factory in Campbell county, to run 5,000 spindles. Thus the work goes bravely on.

If the manufacturing business is in such a depressed state as is represented by the monopolists of the North, how does it happen that the Southern manufacturers are doing so well? And if the "cotton lords" of Lowell need protection against what they need it—the manufacturers of Europe, or the manufacturers of Georgia and other Southern States?

The Southern manufacturers know, in order that their body may be able to apply the remedy in the right place.—Washington Union.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, adjourned at Cincinnati on the night of the 27th ult. They will meet next May in St. Louis.

The cheap paper scheme was referred to a committee of seven, to report to the next General Assembly. The last Thursday of February was recommended as a day of prayer, for the conversion of young men for the gospel ministry.

Rev. Dr. Plummer was appointed to preach before the next General Assembly, on the subject of Romanism.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. W. E. Breckenridge, to take measures for securing additional provision for the education of the orphans in the Washington city; which were adopted.

The Assembly refused any expression as to the founding of a Theological Assembly at Cincinnati, and the project, it is said, will go on.

The strictures tending the subject of slavery were laid on the table by a large vote.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly, at Detroit, also adjourned on the 28th. After discussing the slavery subject for several days, the minority report of the committee on the memorials was adopted, 18 to 16. It deplores slavery as a great evil, and an offense against the Discipline, except where it is unavoidable by the laws of the State, the obligations of grandfather, or the demands of humanity, and refers the whole subject, as it exists in the Church to the Sessions and Presbyteries, to take such action thereon as in their judgement the laws of Christianity require.

THE COWARDICE OF DESPOTISM.—An American gentleman at Naples writes that, on his arrival there, his own luggage and that of his servant were strictly examined by the police. In the servant's trunk there happened to be a freemason's apron, which he had brought with him from the United States. The authorities immediately took the alarm, and ordered the traveler to depart in twelve hours. He protested against this order, and by means of his letter of introduction, and the influence of the American officials resident there, succeeded in obtaining its revocation. He found, however, that he was still under surveillance, as well as his servant. An old man followed him about everywhere, and the only satisfaction he could take was in walking for hours at a time, by which he succeeded in giving his pursuer as

